

LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 5, 1918.

BRITISH ON SOCIAL INSURANCE.
HUMAN SLAVERY REVIVED.
WORKING TO SAVE MOONEY.
TELL DIFFERENT TALES.
A DEMOCRATIC SOLUTION.

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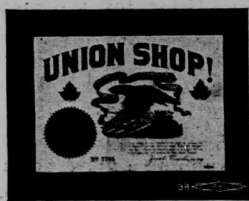
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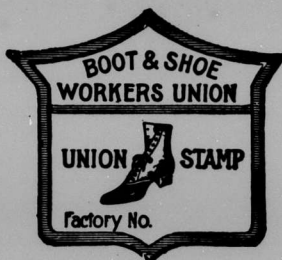
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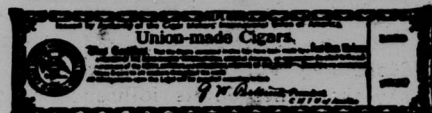
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BRITISHERS ON SOCIAL INSURANCE.

The Social Insurance Commission has recently issued a leaflet giving the testimony of Messrs. Duncan and Mosses, the labor members of Parliament, who recently spoke in this city at the Labor Temple. Both of these men are strongly in favor of health insurance, a subject of which California voters must consider at the polls this November when the people vote on Amendment 26 to enable the legislature to enact a health insurance bill.

That England has accepted the principle of insurance applied to health is the unqualified statement of these men. Messrs. Duncan and Mosses are members of Parliament, were there when the Lloyd George People's Insurance act was passed in 1911 and, as they are in close touch with the workers affected by the Act, their testimony was sought by the commission. Mr. Duncan is secretary of the Workers' Union of Great Britain and Mr. Mosses is secretary of the Patternmakers' Union of Great Britain. They are making a tour of this country, at the request of the American Federation of Labor, to urge unity of effort in this war crisis.

The following questions were asked them and their answers are herewith printed:

1. What would be the effect in Great Britain of repealing the Health Insurance Act?

Duncan: Repeal the Health Insurance Act! England is not wasting time discussing absurdities. To repeal the Health Insurance Act would cause a social revolution in England tomorrow.

Mosses: England has not the slightest thought of repealing the Act. It would be just as sensible to talk about repealing the equator.

2. Has the "made in Germany" origin affected British opinion of the value of the Act in Great Britain?

Duncan: Piffle!

Mosses: Tommyrot! There is no discussion of anything so absurd. I cannot believe that the opposition to Health Insurance in this state is honest in that objection. It is an insincere objection or else founded on complete ignorance.

3. Has it interfered with individual liberty?

Duncan: No, of course not. The English system of Health Insurance gives the workers every individual liberty, including the liberty of good health.

4. Has it brought about interference in the home life of the workers?

Duncan: It has not.

Mosses: In all my years of association with the thousands of workers in my union who come under the Act, I have never heard a complaint.

5. Has it "Prussianized" the workers and made them slaves of the State?

Mosses: Most emphatically not. Health Insurance *per se* has no elements of Prussianism in it. The Prussians Prussianized Health Insurance as they did everything else.

Duncan: Not at all. What an absurd question!

6. What is the attitude of English labor on the compulsory features of the Act?

Duncan: They are in favor of it.

Mosses: They believe in it.

7. Is physical examination required?

Duncan: There is no physical examination required.

8. Is the medical profession opposed to the Act?

Duncan: No, not now. The consensus of medical opinion is for it.

9. Do the employers now regard it as a just tax on industry?

Duncan: Yes, just as they do Workmen's

Compensation. We never hear of any objection from employers.

10. Has it made for the well-being of the nation?

Duncan: The poor rates have decreased in important extent in every industrial center. The amount of money spent in public relief has decreased.

Mosses: Yes, it has been a very valuable incentive to workmen to save. It has improved the general health of the people, and has decreased dependency and destitution.

11. Do the physicians give the insured workers as good care as they received before the Health Insurance Act?

Duncan: The workmen of Great Britain are getting much better medical care now than before the Act.

12. How important is Health Insurance from the war standpoint?

Duncan: It is the very basis upon which the future existence of the state depends.

Mosses: The workmen in Great Britain are and have been very much overworked since the outbreak of war, and are in consequence much more liable to a breakdown in health than during normal times. So they need the protection of Health Insurance more than ever. I do not see how anybody could be so reactionary at this time as to oppose this kind of legislation.

PRESIDENT WILSON INTERVENES.

By Ed Gammons

The chief events of the week were the third intervention of President Wilson in the Mooney case and the release of Mrs. Rena Mooney on bonds. The latest telegram of President Wilson to Governor Stephens was received by the State executive on Friday last. He refused to make the contents public or make any comment as to what action he would take in the matter. The supreme court has notified Judge Franklin Griffin's court that it has confirmed the death sentence passed upon Mooney. The next step for that jurist to take is the re-imposition of the death sentence and the fixing of another date for the execution or the complete reversal of the verdict and the trial of Mooney on one of the remaining indictments.

On Saturday last, after declaring that all the defendants should be still kept in jail, Judge Dunne admitted Mrs. Mooney to bail in the amount of \$7,500 on each of the two indictments in his court. Assistant District Attorney Louis Ferrari contended that the evidence against Mrs. Mooney was much stronger than that against Weinberg, and that consequently she shouldn't be admitted to bail. Dunne said that the decision of the supreme court in Weinberg's case applied with the same force to Mrs. Mooney's and that he couldn't afford to ignore it. The money, \$15,000, was raised in an hour or so and Mrs. Mooney released. She was welcomed by a crowd of friends as she left the county jail.

The trades union committee in charge of the mass meeting to be held in the Civic Center Auditorium is making considerable progress and hopes to make the demonstration.

CASEY IN THE EAST.

Michael Casey, president of Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 85, is in St. Louis attending a meeting of the general executive board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, of which he is a member. Casey will be absent from San Francisco for about one month.

A TRIBUTE TO AMERICA.

Charles Phillips was one of those gifted Irishmen whom admiring countrymen held were graced with the winning speech of the Blarney Stone. Somewhat florid in style, Phillips was able to move an audience as few men of his day had power to do. A lawyer by profession, he was an orator by choice, devoting his abilities to the best interests of his native soil.

As an Irishman protesting against the injustices heaped upon Ireland in the early part of the last century, Phillips conceived a passionate admiration for this country, where all the liberty denied his land reigned freely. America was his ideal, which he always held up as the goal Ireland should strive to obtain in governmental excellence.

One of his most famous speeches was that delivered on Dinas Island in Lake Killarney in 1820, in which he eulogized Washington and this country. In it he said of America:

I saw her spurning alike the luxuries that would enervate and the legions that would intimidate; dashing from her lips the poisoned cup of European servitude, and, through all the vicissitudes of her protracted conflict, displaying a magnanimity that defied misfortune, and a moderation that gave new grace to victory. It was the first vision of my childhood; it will descend with me to the grave.

But, if, as a man, I venerate the mention of America, what must be my feelings toward her as an Irishman! Never, oh, never, while memory remains, can Ireland forget the home of her emigrant and the asylum of her exile. No matter whether their sorrows sprung from the errors of enthusiasm or the realities of suffering—from fancy or infliction—that must be reserved for the scrutiny of those whom the lapse of time shall acquit of partiality. It is for the men of other ages to investigate and record it; but surely it is for the men of every age to hail the hospitality that received the shelterless, and love the feeling that befriended the unfortunate.

Search creation around; where can you find a country that presents so sublime a view, so interesting an anticipation? What noble institutions! What a comprehensive policy! What a wise equalization of every political advantage! The oppressed of all countries, the martyr of every creed, the innocent victim of despotic arrogance or superstitious frenzy, may there find refuge; his industry encouraged, his piety respected, his ambition animated; with no restraint but those laws which are the same to all, and no distinction but that which his merit may originate.

Who can deny that the existence of such a country presents a subject for human congratulations? Who can deny that its gigantic advancement offers a field for the most rational conjecture? At the end of the very next century, if she proceeds as she seems to promise, what a wondrous spectacle may she not exhibit! Who shall say for what purpose a mysterious Providence may not have designed her? Who shall say that when in its follies or its crimes the Old World may have interred all the pride of its power, and all the pomp of its civilization, human nature may not find its destined renovation in the New? For myself, I have no doubt of it.

I have not the least doubt that when our temples and our trophies shall have moldered into dust—when the glories of our name shall be but the legend of tradition, and the light of our achievements only live in song, philosophy will rise again in the sky of her Franklin, and glory rekindle at the urn of her Washington.

HUMAN SLAVERY REVIVED.

By Matthew Woll.

"In the name of the international solidarity of workmen the working classes of Belgium, menaced by slavery, deportations, and forced labor for the enemy, now address their supreme appeal for energetic and efficacious assistance to the working classes of the world."

Slavery, deportation, and forced labor for the enemy!

This is what the Germans are forcing on the skilled and unskilled workmen and working-women of Belgium and other conquered lands. The masters are the merciless German officers who have forced the workmen of their own land into the trenches and have dragged into the mines and factories the unwilling workers of conquered nations to fill their places.

Slavery, such as this country fought through a terrible four years' war to abolish, was kind as compared to the slavery into which the Germans have forced the workmen of Poland, Serbia, and Belgium. In the old days the slave, at least, had a value in dollars and cents. If he died the owner suffered a money loss. The slave was well fed, as a rule, and well cared for, because the owner did not want him to die, if for no other reason.

But no such motive—even though it may be purely selfish—actuates the German slave driver. As long as the supply of small nations which he may overrun holds out, he does not care if the enslaved workers die. All he needs do is send his army out and round up more. As a result the slaves of the new German lust of conquest—white men, educated men, sometimes even organized men like ourselves—are beaten, starved, and often brutally killed.

The masters suffer no loss when the slaves die. In fact they rather prefer the slaves to die, after a certain time, because the war will come to an end some day and if the skilled workmen of other nations are dead, then those of the German workmen who survive the war will have just that much less competition.

"They say to the 500,000 involuntary idlers," the appeal continues, "whom they themselves have forced into that position and kept there: 'Either you must sign a contract for work in Germany, or you will be taken there as slaves.'"

"In either case it is exile, deportation, forced in the enemy's interest and against their own country; terrible punishments—the cruelest that have ever been inflicted to punish crime—are carried out. And what are these crimes?"

"The Germans seize our workmen by force, your brothers and ours; they arrest them by thousands every day; they tear them away from their wives and their children; surrounded by bayonets they drag them to the cattle trucks, and in these they take them away to the front and to Germany."

"On the western front they force them, by the most brutal means to dig trenches, construct military aviation grounds, make strategical roads and fortify German lines. And when their victims, in spite of all, refuse to work on these defenses, according to their rights laid down in international law, they starve them, they ill-treat them, they beat them, they cause them to contract illness, they wound them, sometimes, even, they kill them."

"In Germany they are taken forcibly to the mines, quarries and lime-kilns, whatever their age, profession or trade may be. They are deported, pell-mell, young men of 17 and old men of 60 and more. Is this not ancient slavery in all its horror?"

"There are already (i. e., in 1916), more than fifty thousand workmen, whether out of work or not, who have been deported as convicts or slaves. Every day they make a clean sweep of a fresh district; formidable weapons are set up—machine guns—and innumerable soldiers are called out,

and all these military measures are taken against these poor, unarmed people who are terrorized, though conscious of their violated rights."

Since this appeal was first issued the deportations, according to press dispatches, have continued regularly and have even extended to the women who have been carried away by thousands. The younger and prettier the women are, according to these reports, the more in demand they are. You, as intelligent men, may draw your own conclusions.

Can any American workman believe that Germany, if it had the opportunity, would not treat them just as it has treated Belgian workmen? Can American workmen talk of making peace with a nation which so treats its own working classes and the workers of conquered lands? Do we not all realize that this war must be fought out to a finish, and that the finish will only be when the military minority in Germany shall be deprived of the power to plunge a world into war and enslave millions of workmen?

NEW MISSION THEATRE.

Mary Pickford's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" returned to the New Mission screen by popular demand, will be shown for the last time on Saturday. A Keystone comedy, "His Double Life," the Hearst Pathe News and other films accompany the Pickford feature.



Lois Weber's screen adaptation of the Mary Roberts Rinehart novel "K," under the title "The Doctor and the Woman," will be presented at the New Mission Theatre Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.

This Sunday will begin the second week of Weber's New Mission Orchestra which will be a permanent institution. The splendid concert selections of the individual members, each one of whom is a soloist, have been notable features of the various programs during the past week. Melville, "The Wizard of the Violin," in special solo numbers, has caused particular comment. G. Bernard Vest, at the new organ (though not yet completely installed), has become popular with the film fans.

Mildred Harris, who achieved considerable fame in "The Price of a Good Time," appears in the present picture as Sidney Page, the girl who redeems the disgraced doctor.

Alice Howell in "Oh, Baby," is another feature of Sunday's New Mission program. The most famous of all women comedians is said to have one of her most ludicrous parts in "Oh, Baby." The Hearst Pathe News and violin solos by Melville will conclude the bill.

With Wednesday's change of program the New Mission will present Tom Moore and Hazel Daly in "Brown of Harvard," a refreshing college play.

Mary Pickford will again be the New Mission star Friday and Saturday, April 12th and 13th, in "Stella Maris" from the novel by William J. Locke.

NEW MISSION THEATRE

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Sunday, Monday and Tuesday

Mildred Harris

Star of "The Price of a Good Time"

—In—

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ARGONAUT SHIRTS**Herman's Hats**

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WORKING TO SAVE MOONEY.

Practically everybody is agreed that Tom Mooney, one of the defendants in the preparedness day bomb cases, should be accorded justice.

It is almost impossible to find any person who is opposed to giving Tom Mooney a new trial.

Most everybody believes that it would be a great crime to execute Tom Mooney upon the evidence presented at the trial at which he was convicted.

But, unfortunately, there is a great diversity of opinion as to the best methods to be pursued in seeking to save the life of Mooney.

The status of the case is this: The fate of Tom Mooney has now passed out of the hands of the courts and rests solely with the Governor of California, who, alone has the right to pardon or commute the sentence.

Realizing that Governor Stephens is the only one who can save Mooney's life, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, and Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, have sent strong telegrams to the Governor of California urging executive clemency in his behalf.

The same action has been taken by the San Francisco Labor Council and other central labor bodies in California and by other labor organizations in every section of the United States.

Thus has Governor Stephens been made to realize, in a wise and proper manner, the sentiments of the people of this country regarding this case.

The Governor is now considering the case. He has not indicated what action he will take. However, he is bound to be influenced by the flood of protests he has received against the execution of Mooney.

However, not satisfied with what has been done in behalf of Mooney, certain well-meaning friends of his are planning public demonstrations of protest against his execution, such as general strikes and mass meetings, which, while the proponents deny the charge, will be construed as a means of intimidating the Governor of California.

This was the line of action pursued by the same element in the case of Ford and Suhr, with the result that these men are still in prison, although until he was threatened by the friends of Ford and Suhr, the then Governor, Hiram Johnson, had about determined to extend executive clemency to these men.

It is hoped that the same thing will not happen in the case of Mooney.

That is why many real trade unionists are opposed to the mass meeting which is to be held in the Exposition Auditorium on Tuesday evening, April 16th, as a "means of inducing the Governor to save Tom Mooney."

The matter was debated at length at the meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night, and it was most significant that Daniel C. Murphy, President of the California State Federation of Labor, who has worked unceasingly for the so-called bomb defendants, expressed himself as being opposed to the mass meeting and feared that it would do more harm than good. Secretary John A. O'Connell, and others, were of the same opinion.

The Council indorsed the meeting, but William Kleinhammer, representing the Patternmakers' Union, announced that he would make a motion for reconsideration at the next meeting of the Labor Council, so that the whole subject matter will be open for discussion again to-night.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.

TELL DIFFERENT TALES.

It is reported upon good authority that the San Francisco Restaurant Men's Association is experiencing difficulty in securing sufficient competent culinary workers to supply the local demand.

Various reasons for this alleged shortage of culinary workers are given by representatives of the San Francisco Restaurant Men's Association. They explain that the draft has taken a large number of experienced culinary workers; also, they claim, that while there are many culinary workers of German birth seeking employment, owing to the prejudice of the public, restaurant owners are reluctant to hire such and often after they are employed the employer finds it necessary to dispense with their services because the patrons of the house insist that no Germans shall be employed.

Officers of the various culinary workers' unions, however, tell different tales. They make the claim that there is no shortage of skilled culinary workers in San Francisco. In fact, they allege, there are many skilled workers in this city who are seeking employment.

The real reason why the San Francisco Restaurant Owners' Association finds it difficult to get competent culinary workers, in the opinion of union officers, is that many of the down-town restaurants are paying low wages and working their employees ten or more hours a day, seven days a week and every day in the month without a day off. Such conditions as these, say union officials, do not appeal to skilled culinary workers, no matter what their nationality, and they refuse to go to work, thus giving rise to the claim that there is a shortage of skilled culinary workers in San Francisco.

Any time the restaurant men are in need of competent help and are willing to give a living wage and decent working conditions, they can secure such help by applying to the various local culinary workers' union, say the officers of these organizations.

CAMPAIGN FOR PERSONAL LIBERTY.

The California Trade Union Liberty League this week opened its campaign in the southern part of the State to thwart the plans of those who would take away the personal liberty of the citizens of this State by enacting laws that would deny citizens the right to say what they should drink.

Down in Kern county—Bakersfield, Taft, Maricopa, and McKittrick—John A. O'Connell, president of the California Trades Union Liberty League, this week has been waging an aggressive campaign against proposed ordinances which, if enacted into law, would make that section of the State "bone-dry" and throw thousands of honest working men and women out of employment.

With the permission of the San Francisco Labor Council, at the request of the California Trades Union Liberty League, Mr. O'Connell left for the south Monday night, his expenses being paid by the Liberty League, which is also reimbursing the Labor Council for any expense that may be incurred because of O'Connell's absence.

The campaign which started in the south this week is the beginning of a campaign planned by the California Trades Union Liberty League against state-wide prohibition in California, in which every trade unionist in the State will be asked to do his or her share in the fight for personal liberty.

If the prohibitionists win and California goes dry, officers of the California Trades Union Liberty League say that there will be a great army of unemployed men and women in California and that many of the strongest labor unions in the State will be destroyed.

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ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum announces a splendid new bill for next week. George Damerel, famous as Prince Danilo in "The Merry Widow," who has for several seasons been one of the most successful musical comedy stars in vaudeville, will appear in the new musical farce "The Little Liar." He will be assisted by Myrtle Vail, Edward Hume and a splendid cast and beauty chorus. Haruko Onuki, the dainty little Japanese prima donna, will be heard in a repertoire of English and Japanese songs. Foster Ball will appear in the study "Since the Days of '61," in which as the reminiscent retrospecting veteran he presents an exceptionally fine bit of character acting. He will be assisted by Kernan Cripps. Bert Wheeler and Tom Moran will present a "nut" act, entitled "Me and Micky," which is a combination of song, dance and joke, introduced in a manner that elicits the laughing approval of the audience. George W. Cooper and William Robinson, a clever and popular colored duo, will present a great laughing number, entitled "A Friend of Mine on the Wrong Street." The remaining numbers in this splendid bill will be the mystery melodrama, "In the Dark," and Blossom Seeley and her company in Seeley's Syncopated Studio.

BLACKSMITHS INITIATE THIRTY.

Thirty journeymen blacksmiths were initiated at the monthly meeting of the District Council of Blacksmiths held in the Labor Temple last Sunday. The secretary of the organization reports that all journeymen blacksmiths are employed.

BARTENDERS TO PICNIC.

The annual picnic and family reunion of the Bartenders' Union of San Francisco will be held at Shellmound Park next Sunday, April 7th, the proceeds from the affair to be diverted to the treasury of the sick and death benefit fund of the union.

The committee in charge of arrangements announces that there will be all sorts of games and athletic sports, music and dancing, and that a good time is promised all those who attend.

FIREMEN GET WAGE INCREASE.

Stationary Firemen's Union this week negotiated a wage scale and working agreement, to become effective immediately, with the Rainier Brewing Company providing for a 20 per cent increase in wages. The firemen will receive \$120 per month and oilers and boiler cleaners will get \$110 per month.

The union is asking the Spring Valley Water Company for an increase of 5 per cent in wages. Not long ago this company gave the engineers a 10 per cent increase in wages and the firemen 5 per cent. The union feels that the firemen are entitled to the same increase as was given the engineers.

MOLDERS' FINANCIER HERE.

Richard H. Metcalf, financier for the International Molders' Union, who is in San Francisco from the East on a trip for his health, addressed the weekly meeting of the local Molders' Union. Metcalf said that the International Molders' Union has made unprecedented progress during the past year.

NO FAVORS FOR U. R. R.

Because of the United Railroads' utter disregard for the welfare of San Francisco and the convenience and accommodation of its citizens, and the lack of consideration shown its employees, who are not permitted to organize and who are compelled to work long hours for starvation wages, the San Francisco Labor Council, by unanimous vote, last Friday night adopted resolutions opposing the granting of a franchise by the city to the United Railroads to operate a line down Army street.

The resolution also declared that the Labor Council was opposed to the granting of any franchise or any other favor to the United Railroads now or at any future time, and urged upon the city officials to proceed as rapidly as possible with the extension of the Municipal street railway system.

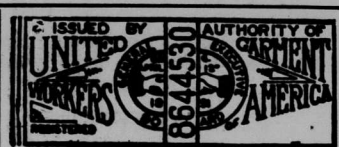
DEATHS.

The following members of local unions died during the week just closed: James Hughes of the marine firemen, Henry P. Minnehan of the bartenders, Daniel J. Cooney and John Skurs of the painters, Paul Kass of the marine cooks, Adolph Bremer of the shipwrights, James S. Rankin of the carpenters.

LOCATE IN LABOR TEMPLE.

The Gas Workers' Union has established headquarters in the Labor Temple and will hold its meetings in that building on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month.

This union is reorganizing and is making rapid progress under its new administration.



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Night Shirts
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WE WILL HELP YOU



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Union Suits
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Suspenders
Garters
Armbands

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES SUPPORT NOLAN.

Federal Employees' Union of San Francisco and kindred organizations throughout the United States are lending every support to Congressman John I. Nolan in his efforts to get his bill, providing a minimum wage of \$3 per day for all government employees, through the present session of Congress.

The local union at its meeting Tuesday night urged every member to petition Congressmen to vote for the bill. A similar request will be made on every Federal Employees' Union in the country.

Congressman Nolan writes that he is hopeful that the bill, which means so much to the underpaid employees of Uncle Sam, will receive favorable action at the hands of Congress during the present session. Nolan has received from the Rules Committee assurance of a special rule to permit consideration of it in the House. In the Senate the bill has been re-referred from the Committee on Appropriations to the Committee on Labor and Education. Hearings are expected at an early date, to be conducted under the direction of Senators Hiram Johnson of California and Henry F. Hollis of New Hampshire.

COOKS' WAGE SCALE INCREASED.

The local joint executive board of the culinary crafts at its meeting Tuesday night unanimously indorsed the new wage scale and working agreement of Cooks' Union No. 44, calling for an increase in wages ranging from \$1.50 to \$4 per week, according to the class of work done.

The wage scale was also indorsed by the executive committee of the San Francisco Labor Council last Monday night.

The proposed wage scale is as follows: Head cook, class A, \$40 per week; class B, \$30 per week. Second cook, class A, \$27.50 per week; class B, \$25 per week. Night cook, class A, \$27.50 per week; class B, \$25 per week. Short order cook, class A, \$27.50 per week; class B, \$22.50 per week. Overtime, 75 cents an hour.

MACHINISTS PLAN DANCE.

An entertainment and ball will be given by Golden West Lodge, Junior Order No. 1, International Association of Machinists, in Knights of Columbus Hall, Saturday evening, April 20th. The organization, which is composed of apprentice machinists, is planning to make this affair the most successful in the history of the union, which has greatly increased its membership during the past year.

LAUNDRY WORKERS SHOW PATRIOTISM

The Laundry Workers' Union at its weekly meeting gave a practical demonstration of their patriotism, when, by a unanimous vote, the organization decided to purchase \$1,500 worth of the next issue of Liberty Bonds.

A committee was appointed to represent the union at the mass meeting to be held in the Exposition Auditorium, April 16th, to protest against the execution of Tom Mooney, one of the so-called bomb defendants.

There were thirty candidates initiated at the weekly meeting.

BAND FOR MASS MEETING.

A brass band for the mass meeting to be held in behalf of Tom Mooney at the Exposition Auditorium on the evening of April 16th will be hired by the labor unions having headquarters and meeting in Carpenters' Hall on Valencia street.

The band will proceed to the Ferry building and escort Oakland trade unionists in a body to the Auditorium.

This plan originated with Painters' Union No. 72 of San Francisco and was indorsed by the unions meeting in Carpenters' Hall.

OPPOSE U. R. R. FRANCHISE.

Resolutions opposing the granting of any franchise or privilege to the United Railroads by the City of San Francisco were unanimously adopted at the weekly meeting of Carpenters' Union No. 483.

The union voted in favor of a material increase in wages for millmen.

The mass meeting in behalf of Tom Mooney, to be held at the Exposition Auditorium on the evening of April 16th, was indorsed by the union.

The sum of \$47.50 was paid in accident benefits to members injured while at work during the past week.

BOOKBINDERS TO DANCE.

A social invitational dance is to be given by Bookbinders and Bindery Women's Union, No. 31 and 125, Saturday evening, April 6th, in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple. Ice cream and soft drinks will be served in the banquet room.

CARMEN ELECT DELEGATES.

Street Carmen's Union No. 518 has elected J. J. Vaughan and T. Donohue delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council, vice J. Scott and A. Canepa, resigned.



This is a workingman's store—selling Furniture that will stand hard wear—at the Lowest Prices—on most liberal Credit terms.

We Allow \$5.00

for old stoves in exchange for New Union-Made Buck Stoves.

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This Bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

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DECEMBER 31, 1917.

Assets	\$63,314,948.04
Deposits	60,079,197.54
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,235,750.50
Employees' Pension Fund	272,914.25
Number of Depositors	63,907

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union's mail lists must come through
the secretary of each organization.
Members are notified that this is
obligatory.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1918.

Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er
shall be.
—Pope.

The third Liberty Loan campaign opens next week and those wage workers who desire to aid the Government in the prosecution of the war can be of great assistance by purchasing bonds early. San Francisco's allotment in the present loan is about \$54,000,000, and this amount ought to be greatly oversubscribed.

The work being done by engineer divisions in the Allied armies is being done for the Germans very largely by prisoners of war and men and women torn away from their homes in Belgium, Serbia and Russia by the brutal Hun officials. The treatment of these slaves at the hands of the Teutons is said to be more cruel and savage than anything heard of since the dawn of civilization, and as a consequence they are dying in thousands, only to be replaced by other unfortunates.

The award of the arbitrator in the Chicago packing house case gives to the employees of these institutions wages and conditions that they never before enjoyed and opens up possibilities for the future that may result in the establishment of strong unions in all such plants throughout the country. These men and women were among the poorest paid in the United States. Frank P. Walsh handled the case before the arbitration board for the employees and revealed the terrible conditions under which foreigners worked.

With the prosperous conditions now enjoyed by the individual members of the unions and the largely increased membership, all unions ought to be preparing to be able to defend themselves against reductions in pay and the wiping out of working conditions after the close of the war. This could be done by slightly increasing dues and building up good defense funds without in the slightest degree hurting the individual member. When the war closes, the membership of many organizations will fall away and many employers will start fights to establish pre-war wages and conditions in their industries, and unless unions have the foresight to prepare now for such contests, they will suffer severely as a consequence. This should be so patent to thoughtful workers that it should not be necessary to call attention to it, but the fact remains that very few organizations are paying any attention to fortifying themselves for the future. Wake up and get ready to protect the conditions you have built up about you.

:: A Democratic Solution ::

While the advocates of the conscription of labor and compulsory arbitration were excitedly and vigorously urging their pet hobbies that quiet, unassuming, indefatigable man who heads the most efficient department of President Wilson's Cabinet, William B. Wilson of the Department of Labor was thinking and preparing to solve the problem of avoiding the cessation of work in industries vital to the prosecution of the war. When he had gone over the situation thoroughly he appointed a commission of five representative employers and five officials of the organized workers of the country to sit down and select two other men to represent the public. These ten men selected Former President Taft and Frank P. Walsh to act in this capacity. Then the twelve men put their feet under the same council table and began to search for a way to prevent either strikes or lockouts during the period of the war in order that the United States might exert her full strength in crushing the world's most vicious autocrat. The plan worked. An agreement was reached which holds out every hope that there will be no more strikes or lockouts in American industries during the period of the war.

Employers who never before had conceded the right to employees to have a voice in fixing the wages and conditions of work, when they were finally brought to the point of sitting down and reasoning with a group of workers, found that the gap separating capital and labor might be bridged and in drafting a scheme for settling disputes and misunderstandings between the two forces agreed to the right of the workers to organize into trade unions and to bargain collectively, and the representatives of labor conceded to employers the same rights. Some of the other points agreed to are:

"Employers should not discharge workers for membership in trade unions, nor for legitimate trade union activities.

"The workers, in the exercise of their right to organize, shall not use coercive measures to induce persons to join their organization, nor to induce employers to bargain or deal therewith.

"In establishments where the union shop exists the same shall continue and the union standards as to wages, hours of labor and other conditions of employment shall be maintained.

"In establishments where union and non-union men and women now work together and the employer meets only with employees or representatives engaged in said establishments, the continuance of such condition shall not be deemed a grievance.

"Establishment of safeguards and regulations for the protection of the health and safety of workers shall not be relaxed.

"If it shall become necessary to employ women on work ordinarily performed by men, they must be allowed equal pay for equal work and must not be allotted tasks disproportionate to their strength.

"The basic eight-hour day is recognized as applying in all cases in which existing law requires it. In all other cases the question of hours of labor shall be settled with due regard to governmental necessities and the welfare, health and proper comfort of the workers.

"In fixing wages, hours and conditions of labor, regard should always be had to the labor standards, wage scales and other conditions prevailing in the localities affected.

"In fixing wages, minimum rates of pay shall be established which insure the subsistence of the worker and his family in health and reasonable comfort."

That the benefits to both capital and labor flowing from this agreement will not end with the emergency which brought it into being must be patent to every thinking individual. Principles that have been the source of controversy have, by this agreement, become recognized and established as fair basis from which to negotiate.

Because the agreement was reached under voluntary circumstances and is founded upon democratic principles the best results will be achieved.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

An Eastern labor official remarked the other day that organized labor was the bitterest foe of pro-German propaganda in America. He was right. The labor movement is awake to the peril of the insidious propaganda waged in its midst by the kaiserists. And the trade union movement, because it is a movement concerned with propaganda, is the force best fitted to cope with such propaganda.

At a conference of Non-Partisan Farmers and Workers recently held in St. Paul, Minn., resolutions were adopted calling for an eight-hour day "except in agricultural pursuits." The railroad presidents of the country probably would pass resolutions providing for an eight-hour day "except in railroad pursuits" without much argument. They are all willing provided their particular field is excepted.

The only labor shortage is of men who have had an actual experience in shipbuilding, according to a statement issued by the United States Employment Service, which is furnishing labor for all yards. Approximately 230,000 men are now engaged in this industry, and 150,000 more will be needed during the next six months. It is stated that up to the present time the losses from labor turnover have been tremendous.

Defeat was turned into victory for the National Federation of Federal Employees on Friday, March 22d, when the Senate, reversing its action in committee of the whole, voted to strike the Borland minimum eight-hour amendment from the Agricultural Appropriation bill by 40 to 23. This does not mean that the bill was killed; it will go to a conference committee of the House and Senate from which it will be referred, with recommendations, to both Houses and another vote will be taken on each part of the bill to which either one disagrees.

On the shoulders of those engaged in the shipbuilding industry depends the success or failure of the Allies in the war. Germany is sinking tonnage faster than the world is building it, and if this condition of affairs continues very long the United States will be unable to throw an army of sufficient size into the conflict to count for much, and will also be unable to supply such troops as she can get over. It is, therefore, the solemn duty of every individual engaged in the industry to put forth his very best efforts in the work of construction. Shirkers and loafers, under such circumstances, are clearly traitors to their country and their fellow workers who are in the trenches. If there are any such in this neighborhood they ought to be held up to the scorn of their loyal brothers.

The Farm Service Division of the United States Employment Service has announced its plans for supplying labor to the farmers of this country. The plan includes the establishment of 100 offices, special field agents, and the utilization of 55,000 third and fourth-class postmasters, together with rural carriers, who will act as "farm labor agents." Other aids will be the Department of Agriculture, the public press and commercial bodies. The Department of Labor's study has convinced it that, while there is today a severe shortage of farm labor, there is sufficient available labor to meet the demands of agriculture if the farmers co-operate by outlining their demands with definiteness and in time. It is suggested that this can most readily be done by asking the rural carrier or postmaster for a blank and filling it at once.

WIT AT RANDOM

A lawyer was examining a Scottish farmer. "You'll affirm that when this happened you were going home to a meal. Let us be quite certain on this point, because it is a very important one. Be good enough to tell me, sir, with as little prevarication as possible, what meal it was you were going home to."

"You would like to know what meal it was?" said the Scotchman.

"Yes, sir; I should like to know," replied the counsel, sternly and impressively. "Be sure you tell the truth."

"Well, then, it was just oatmeal."—Rochester "Times."

Mrs. Brown—You told me that if I left my table cloth out all night the fruit stains would be gone. Well, I put it out last night.

Mrs. Jones—Of course, the stains were gone in the morning.

Mrs. Brown—Yes, and so was the table cloth.

When the conversation turned on the subject of romantic marriage this little anecdote was volunteered by H. M. Asker, a North Dakota politician:

"So you were married ten years ago. Took place in the church, I suppose, with bridesmaids, flowers, cake and the brass band?"

"No; it was an elopement."

"An elopement, eh? Did the girl's father follow you?"

"Yes, and he has been with us ever since."—Pittsburg "Chronicle-Telegraph."

There is a man in Bozeman, Mont., who will probably go through life bewailing the injustice of the draft board that certified him for service, despite the fact that he presented a letter written by his wife to prove that he had a dependent family. Here is the letter:

"Dear United States Army: My husband ast me to write a recommond that he supports his famly. He can not read so dont tell him. Jus take him. He ain't no good to me. He aint done nothing but play a fiddle and drink lemmen es-sense since I married him, eight years ago, and I got to feed seven kids of his. Maybe you can get him to carry a gun. He's good on squirrels and eatin'. Take him and welcum. I need the grub and his bed for the kids. Don't tell him this but take him."—New York "Tribune."

Reginald bought an evening tie, and, wishing to be immaculate, asked the shop assistant to tell him the correct way to tie a bow.

"Well, sir," said the obliging assistant, "you hold the tie in your left hand and your collar in the other. Slip your neck in the collar and cross the left-hand end of the tie over the right, with the left hand, steadying the right end with the other hand. Then drop both ends, catching the left with the right and the other with the other. Reverse hands and pick up the loose end with the nearest hand. Pull this end through the loop with your un-engaged hand and squeeze. You will find the bow tied and all you have to do is to disentangle your hands."—Pittsburg "Chronicle-Telegraph."

"It doesn't seem right," said the man with worn-out shoes.

"What doesn't seem right?"

"That a mere cow can afford to wear all that leather."—Washington "Star."

Heck—I suppose you always let your wife have the last word.

Peck—Yes, and I'm tickled to death when she gets to it.—Boston "Transcript."

MISCELLANEOUS

BETTER DEAD THAN BOND!

By Daisy Sanial Gill.

For ev'ry Russian won
Unto this shameful peace
With a victorious Hun,
Has come the sure release
Of a blade against the breast
Of Liberty in the West!

Ah, Russita Libre! undone
Must be the shame you've won!
Hark to our cry, respond!
Better dead than bond!
See our young blood prest
To feed the passionate breast
Of Liberty in the West!

Hear us, "Man or Hun!"
And war till this is done:
War till the Beast is bound
Within his breeding-ground—
(There, broken, to be flayed
By a people Beast-betrayed)—
War till the World is won
For Man against the Hun!"

QUICK! QUICK! THE SHIPS.

By Ray R. Rideout.

Stayers at home, Awake! Awake!
For a boy's life's at stake.
Do not be "Too Late!" "Too Late!"
"Too Late!" The agonizing cries
As on a foreign field he dies.
Slackers, deserters, cowards, Shame!
To think Americans should be our name
If we should be "Too Late."

One thousand leagues with sword and gun
We've sent that boy to meet the Hun.
Whose boy? Our boy! Our son!
No bridge that mighty ocean spans
To carry to him in foreign lands
The shot and shell, so blow for blow
That boy can deal the Hun, the Foe.
God grant we're not "Too Late."

"Too Late!" If ships are not on hand
We cannot send by bridge or land
The hosts and wealth at our command.
Then curses on a nation's name,
And let us bow our heads in shame
If we let the submarine
Stand, this nation and our boy between.
We must not be "Too Late."

Then ships, ships; speed, speed, speed.
Let mighty effort meet the need.
Don't be a follower, but lead.
If from a hundred million lips
The cry—"Quick, quick, the ships, the ships."
The boy is saved, the deed is done,
He'll hurl defiance at the Hun.
We will not be "Too Late."

MAIN "KNOW HOW" IS AXED.

That the Government is determined to clean up the Hog Island shipyard situation is indicated by the dismissal of Managing Director Dwight P. Robinson, who has been receiving a salary of \$25,000 a year. The deposed official is also president of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, which will make a profit of between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000 for possessing the "know how" of building ships, although this is the first venture of these business men. It is intimated that other "know hows" will feel the ax, because of their refusal to accept responsibility and their failure to produce results.

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Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION
Clarence H. King and Albert A. Greenbaum.

Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.

W. A. Weber.....President
J. J. Atkins.....Business Representative
A. A. Greenbaum.....Recording Secretary
Clarence H. King.....Financial Secretary-Treasurer
Office Hours 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone Park 84
A. S. Less.....Sergeant-at-Arms
General Assembly Hall. Telephone Park 85
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Oakland Branch.

J. H. Cray.....Secretary and Business Representative
Office Hours 12 to 2 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547

Board Meeting, April 2, 1918.

President Weber, presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

New members: Jos. Lukinger, banjo; Victor C. Kress, cornet and trumpet.

Transfers deposited: Mrs. Ernestine Murphy, No. 263, piano and organ; Flora Wiedenfeld, No. 10, piano.

Full member from transfer: Dan F. Gray.

Transfers withdrawn: Bruce G. Kingsley; G. M. Gonzalez.

Resigned: Wm. McBain.

Enter Stork.

The stork has made its appearance in the home of Gus Johnson, "Gob Stick" virtuoso and saxophone soloist, and left a baby girl weighing nine pounds. Little Miss Johnson made her appearance on April 2d at the Hahnemann Hospital, where she is domiciled for the present. Mother and child are doing well and the father is not having as much reed trouble as formerly.

Death in Family of O. Cortelazzi.

O. Cortelazzi mourns the death of his eleven-year-old daughter, who passed away recently as a result of eating mushrooms which resulted in ptomaine poisoning. Mrs. Cortelazzi was also near death's door from the same cause but is slowly recovering. Our heartfelt sympathy goes out to Mr. Cortelazzi in his hour of sorrow.

Money Returned.

Last year a meeting of the union donated \$100.00 for the assistance of French musicians rendered destitute by the war. The money has been returned to this union accompanied by the following letter:

San Francisco, March 28, 1918.

Mr. Albert A. Greenbaum, Secretary of the Musicians' Union, 68 Haight street, San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir: I have just been informed by the French Foreign Office that the "Refectoire du Spectacle" has ceased to exist. I beg, therefore, to return you the \$100.00 which your union was kind enough to donate to that organization.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. S. Pichon, in returning me the money, asked me to express his best thanks to your union for its generous act of sympathy towards the French musicians.

Yours very truly,

J. NELTNER,

Consul General of France.

New Business Agent.

J. J. Atkins, for the past three years business agent in Alameda County, has been elected by the Board of Directors to fill the vacancy in the office of San Francisco business agent caused by the death of John W. Campbell. It is hoped that the members will give Mr. Atkins all necessary assistance, for the success to be attained in this position depends very largely upon the co-operation of the membership.

The election of Mr. Atkins leaves a vacancy to be filled on the Oakland side of the bay. Mr. Cray, secretary of the branch, is acting temporarily. The board will fill the position at the meeting of April 16th, and members seeking the office should file their applications with the secretary on or before that date.

A New Resolution.

The following resolution was published in these columns last week but through a typographical error the most vital paragraph was omitted. For that reason it is presented again:

"No member of this local who teaches, directs, instructs or in any manner controls any amateur band or orchestra or combination of instruments, shall, after the passage of this amendment, allow any amateur to participate in any rehearsal or other musical performance in public or in private without first having submitted the name of the prospective member to this organization for its approval. Any violation of this shall be considered as a breach of good faith and fair dealing."

The above resolution was introduced by J. E. Lehman and will be up for final consideration at the next meeting of the union, Thursday, April 11th.

Less Now Home.

On Tuesday last, A. S. Less, sergeant-at-arms, returned home from the St. Francis Hospital, where he has been confined since February 26th. While it will be some little time before he is completely recovered, he is able to get around with the aid of a cane. He came to the union on Wednesday and was given a rousing welcome by the "Brothers," who had a band lined up to greet him. Mr. Spiller is greatly improved, also, and he is leaving this week for Boyes Springs to recuperate and endeavor to regain his health.

G. Keil, 'Cellist.

Through the error of the secretary, the name of Gus Keil, well-known bass player, was omitted from the list of 'cello players when the new address book was issued. The secretary takes this means of making the correction and wants the membership to know that Mr. Keil is also a 'cellist.

Next Union Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the union will take place on Thursday, April 11th, at 1 p. m., and it is hoped that the membership will arrange to be present as a number of important matters are to be considered.

Articles For This Page.

Some time since, an invitation was extended to the members to contribute to this page, but up to date the contributions have been conspicuous by their absence. Surely there are many members who can write on matters of interest to the entire membership and in a way that will lend variety to these columns. There is no censorship to this column and there is every reason why the member with something of interest should contribute.

A. A. G.

Third Liberty Loan Bond Drive.

Every member of this organization should back up the boys at the front by purchasing a Liberty Bond. The third issue of bonds will be open for public subscription this Saturday, April 6th.

Arrangements can be made with C. H. King to purchase a \$50.00 bond in installments of ten monthly payments of \$5.00 a month. The Humboldt Bank will deliver the bonds when these payments are completed.

Members may apply at office for information and application, or may make arrangements di-

rect with the Humboldt Bank, Fourth and Market streets.

Bonds bear 4¼ per cent interest per annum.

Return of L. E. M. Cosmey.

L. E. M. Cosmey, who, at the time of the fire in 1906, was the clarinetist in the Tivoli Opera House, has returned to San Francisco after an absence of eleven years. Mr. Cosmey has been following his profession throughout the East, but latterly has been in the hotel business in Cuba. He was very successful there, but the war caused a cessation of all tourist travel from America, and without American tourists, Cuban hotels do not figure to exist. Mr. Cosmey is around renewing old acquaintances but finds very great changes in the organization.

Mrs. Brown in Town.

Mrs. Ed. C. Brown has returned from an extended trip East and is anxious to resume her professional work. She plays piano and pipe organ and is open for engagement on either instrument.

Musicians' Day.

The annual outing and picnic of our union will be held Thursday, July 18, 1918, at Shellmound Park, Oakland. Mr. Geo. Pinto, chairman of the arrangements committee, asks all members to co-operate to make this outing the largest and most successful of all our past outings.

Changes of Address.

Members please take note of the following changes of address:

Alvord, Ernest C., 310 Haight st. Tel. Market 2678.

Benkman, S., Tel. Piedmont 8643W.

Brown, Mrs. Ed. C., 115 Fell st. Tel. Market 1634.

Cosmey, L. E. M., Maryland Hotel, Geary and Taylor sts. Tel. Franklin 9400.

Donaldson, H. S., 950 Steiner st., Apt. 3. Tel. Park 2807.

Elder, James H., 358 28th st.

Federici, Paris, 1238 Stockton st. Tel. Kearny 554.

Fuhrer, C. W., 1272 Market st. Tel. Market 728.

Graham, Mrs. F. C., Dudley Apts., 172 6th st. Market 673.

Hatfield, Charles, 850 Walnut ave., Burlingame, Cal.

Haydon, Glen, 2415 Bowditch st., Berkeley. Tel. Berkeley 6579W.

Hornig, Walter, 1330 8th st., Alameda. Tel. Alameda 158 J.

Hunter, W. E., 522½ K st., Sacramento, Cal.

Jurgenson, Irving, Box 33, Lovelock, Nevada.

Kent, L. S., Polk Hotel, 560 Polk st. Tel. Franklin 1760.

Knoblock, H., 257 Leavenworth st. Tel. Prospect 1731.

Kreyer, J. F. W., 162 20th ave. Tel. Pacific 9428.

Kress, Victor C., Jr., 2166 Market st. Tel. Park 1119.

Lewin, Ludwig, 2240 Bush st.

Lorraine, Carl, Casino Hotel, 221 Mason st. Tel. Franklin 1952.

Lovegod, F., 317 Kentucky st., Vallejo, Cal.

Lowe, W. C., 795 Ashbury st., Park 3410.

Lukinger, Joseph, 1355 Leavenworth st. Tel. Franklin 8531.

Mertz, Geo. C., Box 556, Deming, New Mexico.
 McKenzie, E. L., 866 Post st., Apt. B. Tel. Franklin 6511.
 Morris, Albert, Argyle Apts., 146 McAllister st. Tel. Market 690.
 Pleminek, A., 574 Congo st. Tel. Randolph 886.
 Pritchard, O. C., Canadian Engineers, Vancouver, B. C.
 Ralph, Mary S., Hotel Ray, 10th and Washington sts. Tel. Oakland 2224.
 Roberts, J. M., 1386 Haight st.
 Rose, Eugene L., 1266 McAllister st. Tel. Park 3772.
 Rovinsky, Louis, 233 Dolores st. Tel. Park 6223.
 Santos, M., 2307 Foothill Blvd., Oakland. Tel. Fruitvale 2006J.
 Sinai, J. Rosalind Apts., 79 10th st., Oakland.
 Slissman, E. H., Rio Vista, Cal.
 Strelitz, H., 270 25th ave. Tel. Pacific 8562.
 Tringham, Alfred, 508 Scott st.
 Viola, Frank, 5037 Gramercy Place, Los Angeles.
 Whiteside, Dave, Dalt Hotel, 40 Turk st.
 Wilson, Earl, 1155 Mission st., Apt. 10. Tel. Market 9540.
 Witzel, M. G., 560 Funston ave. Tel. Pacific 2452.
 Wright, E. L., 255 California st. Tel. Sutter 581. Business address.

New Members.

Mrs. Ernestine Murphy, 540 Baker st.
 Flora Wiedenfeld, 130 Eddy st. Tel. Prospect 1213.

DRIVERS CONTINUE CONFERENCES.

The Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, through its representatives, is continuing conferences with the Federal Milk Commission and the Dairymen's Association on the question of dividing the city into zones so that not more than two milk dealers will be permitted to deliver milk in any one section of the city.

This ruling of the Federal Commission was opposed by dealers and the drivers on the grounds that it would drive small dealers out of business, create a monopoly and throw many drivers out of employment.

As the result of numerous conferences between the representatives of all parties concerned, M. E. Decker, secretary of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, says that at the present time it is hoped that a satisfactory agreement will be reached.

The union on Wednesday night paid \$34.50 in sick benefits and initiated two candidates.

WOULD SAVE MOONEY'S LIFE.

Resolutions petitioning Governor William D. Stephens to extend executive clemency to Tom Mooney, under death sentence for alleged participation in the preparedness-day bomb outrage, were unanimously adopted at this week's meeting of Journeymen Butchers' Union No. 115. The resolutions will be forwarded to Governor Stephens.

Secretary San Ford announces that meat markets and pork stores owned by Italians on North Beach will be conducted under union rules and regulations on and after April 13, 1918.

TAILORS ELECT DELEGATE.

Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 80 has elected N. Harmolin delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council, vice Phil England, resigned.

The union reports business conditions somewhat improved, with fewer men out of employment, although conditions are not all that is to be desired.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

Elsewhere in this issue appears an advertisement by Labor's Emergency Liberty League. It is a plea for democracy, the principle for which our beloved country entered the war now making of Europe and parts of Asia a shambles. It is a plea for a wider recognition of direct popular government, and concerns, immediately, the right of the voters of the state to pass upon the so-called federal prohibition amendment.

That the people should have this right, more especially since this proposed change in the basic law of the country would affect the daily habits and customs of our population, drawn as it is from so many diverse sources, no thinking citizen will deny. None, that is, except those whose zeal in the pursuit of prohibition exceeds their zeal in the pursuit of democracy.

The cure for the ills of democracy is, we are told, more democracy. This truth is laying hold of men's minds more and more as the war goes on. In our own state the wisdom of having its citizens take a more direct part in the making of its laws, was recognized when, after much expenditure of time and labor, into the state constitution was written the initiative and referendum and recall.

Now that we have the initiative and referendum who, not influenced by personal gain or profit, would vote to return to the time when our laws were made for us by legislators who, including even the best intentioned of them, knew scarcely more than a Digger Indian of what the people thought respecting any important issue arising subsequently to their election to office? Of issues not yet formulated, desires as yet faintly outlined in the minds of their constituencies, they could know even less.

The issue raised by Labor's Emergency Liberty League is plain, and, we believe, timely. Let the people of the state be heard from upon this proposed national or federal amendment, for the same reasons that justify their possession and use of the initiative and referendum.

The Congress of the United States has referred the amendment to the state legislatures; now let the legislatures each refer it to the voters themselves.

Not only should this be the procedure as regards the amendment now proposed to the Federal Constitution, but it should also be followed in the case of all such amendments as may hereafter be proposed. The fact that the Federal Constitution provides that it may be amended not only by the legislatures of the several states, but also by special conventions called by the respective states, shows clearly that the framers of the Constitution realized that under easily

conceivable circumstances, such for example as exists in these passionate times, it might be better to give the citizens a larger and more direct voice in disposing of a given amendment.

Which of the two procedures shall be followed is reserved to Congress itself. The fact that in the present instance the Congress elected to follow the one which requires ratification merely by the legislatures, does not, however, deny to the people of a state the right to a direct voice, if the Constitution of their state, as does that of California permits of their initiating or reviewing legislation.

The voice of the people may not always be the voice of God, but all human experience shows that it is more often so than is that of any body of legislators, however highly inspired. A point that need not be argued in a state whose citizens have already obtained for themselves a voice in the enactment of its internal laws. It is up to the people of California themselves to decide whether they shall be heard in the amending of the Federal Constitution, through which are reserved to the Federal Government all rights which the states do not reserve to themselves. How vitally their rights may be restricted by amending the National Constitution is significantly manifest in the terms of the amendment now before the states and which would affect social habits and customs—practically for all time to come—as old as the human family itself.

INDORSE ACTION POLICE COMMISSION.

Resolutions indorsing the action of the Police Commission of San Francisco in revoking the license of Rector's Cafe were unanimously indorsed by Waiters' Union No. 30 and approved by the local joint executive board of the culinary crafts of San Francisco, which ordered copies of the resolution forwarded to the San Francisco Labor Council and the local press.

Union Made Hats

Kelly

\$3

\$4

\$5

3051 Sixteenth St.

Between Mission and Valencia Sts.

PROTECT YOUR VALUABLES

Why take the risk of losing your deeds, insurance policies, notes and valuables when at a small rental per year these papers can be kept with absolute security in

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All Watch Repairing Guaranteed for Two Years

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JEWELRY STORE

715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held March 29, 1918.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Haggerty.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Pile Drivers, John LaTorres, vice T. F. Roberts. Milk Wagon Drivers, Frank Burns, vice R. P. Horne. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Telegram from the American Federation of Labor stating it had wired the Governor to grant the pardon of Tom Mooney. From the Governor of California relative to the salaries of mechanics on the waterfront. From the San Francisco Liberty Loan Committee with reference to the parade and exercises at the Civic Center. From C. A. Ryan, Captain of the Salvation Army, thanking the delegates for the very kind hearing given him last Friday evening. From the S. F. Labor Council Hall Association, inclosing its annual report.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Cooks' Union, wage scale and agreement.

Referred to Label Section—From the Metal Polishers' Union, No. 44, New York, with reference to the unfair firm of Atha Tool Co. of Newark, N. J. From the Label Trades Department, Washington, D. C., relative to a campaign for the union label, card and button.

Requests Complied With—From the Musicians' Union, requesting Council to endorse a resolution favoring an increased appropriation in the coming budget for municipal music. From the California Trades Union Liberty League, requesting Council to grant permission to Secretary O'Connell to visit Bakersfield in the interest of said League. From the Union Label Trades Department with reference to the War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps, and requesting unionists and their families to pledge themselves to support the Government by refraining from unnecessary expenditures by systematic saving and by loaning small sums of money to the United States by the purchase of these securities.

Resolutions—From the Postal Clerks' Union, requesting Council to go on record as against the proposed change in the Sunday Compensatory Time Law for Post Office Clerks and Letter Carriers and that Secretary be instructed to wire Senators Johnson and Phelan urging them to do all in their power to prevent the proposed change. On motion the resolution was adopted.

Resolutions were introduced by Delegate McGuire, requesting Council to protest to the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors against the granting of any franchise, privilege or permit for the use of Army street or any other street by the United Railroads; moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried. Delegates McGuire, O'Connell and Mullen were appointed a committee to appear before the Board of Supervisors at its next meeting.

Whereas, A proposal to construct a municipal car line on Army street was made by City Engineer O'Shaughnessey some time ago for the purpose of securing additional means of transportation to the Union Iron Works; and,

Whereas, The City Engineer is now advocating the granting of a franchise or privilege to the United Railroads to construct a car line on said street, which would prevent the municipal line operating thereon; and,

Whereas, The United Railroads cannot give satisfactory service on the streets it already controls and has time and again declared itself unable to pay a living wage to its employees; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the San Francisco Labor Council, this 29th day of March, 1918, That we em-

phatically protest to the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, and the City Engineer, against the granting of any franchise, privilege or permit for the use of Army street or any other street by the United Railroads; and further

Resolved, That there be appointed a committee to appear before the Board of Supervisors at its next meeting and present to same the Council's protest in this matter.

Resolutions were introduced by Delegates Driscoll, Tattenham and Beckmeyer, requesting Council to endorse the holding of a mass meeting at the Exposition Auditorium, April 6th, to voice the sentiments of labor against the continued injustice of the further imprisonment of the defendants in the bomb cases. Moved that the resolutions be adopted with the addition of the Council's Special Committee; amendment to postpone two weeks; amendment to amendment to refer to the Special Committee; amendment to amendment lost—44 in favor, 54 against. The original motion carried. Delegate Kleinhammer gave notice of reconsideration on vote to hold mass meeting at next meeting. The previous question was called for and twice put on the above motions, the first vote being 41 in favor, 44 against closing the debate.

Reports of Unions—Bakery Wagon Drivers—Reported having held two partially successful meetings with employers; will hold another meeting next Thursday, at which we expect a final settlement.

Executive Committee—Recommended the indorsement of the wage scales and agreements of the Warehousemen and Cereal Workers' Union, subject to the approval of the A. F. of L. Also the wage scale of the Marine Gasoline Engineers, subject to the indorsement of its International Union. On the complaint of Grocery Clerks' Union dealing with the grocerteria established in Pragers', the matter was referred to the Secretary for adjustment. On the complaint of the Auto-Carriage Painters against the firm of Gordon-Bennet, Committee recommended the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on said firm. The communication from the Ladies' Garment Workers requesting a ten per cent increase of wages in the Hoffman Cloak and Suit House was filed, as the matter has been satisfactorily adjusted. Report of committee concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Committee in conjunction with Secretary O'Connell, as per instructions of the Council, took up for consideration the recent order of the Federal Milk Commission establishing a zone system for the delivery of milk. A large delegation from the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union and a number of independent dealers were present and voiced in detail their objections to said order. After discussing the matter at length, the committee decided to hold another meeting; in the meantime the Secretary was requested to enter into correspondence with Senator Hiram Johnson and Congressman Nolan at Washington to ascertain the full intent and scope of the work of the federal authorities in this matter. Report of committee concurred in.

Mr. Will C. Wood, Commissioner of Secondary Education, addressed the Council on the need of the Government at this time to keep boys and girls at school. Moved to extend an invitation to Mr. Wood to address the Council at its next meeting, Friday, April 5th, at 8:30 p. m. Motion carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—\$120.76. **Expenses**—\$125.26.

Council adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label.

Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
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MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning THIS SUNDAY Afternoon

GEORGE DAMEREL, assisted by Myrtle Vail, Edward Hume and a Splendid Cast and Beauty Chorus, in Will M. Hough's Musical Farce, "The Little Liar"; HARUKO ONUKI, Japanese Prima Donna; FOSTER BALL, assisted by Kernan Cripps, in a Character Study "Since the Days of '61"; WHEELER & MORAN, in "Me and Micky"; COOPER & ROBINSON, presenting "A Friend of Mine on the Wrong Street"; "IN THE DARK," a Mystery Melodramatic Novelty; BLOSSOM SEELEY, assisted by Fields, Salisbury, Davis, Lopez and Thorpe in Seeley's Syncoated Studio.

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.
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PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

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12½ cts., 10 cts., 5 cts.

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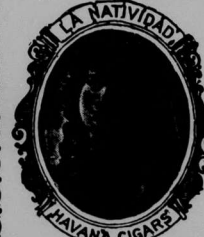
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Factory: Fourth and Mission Sts., San Francisco

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Your Next Hat Sir!

BE SURE IT'S A
BERTILLION
They're Union Made

Bertillion Leading Hatter
745 MARKET STREET

Bet. 3d and 4th Streets, opposite Grant Avenue

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of "Labor Clarion," published weekly at San Francisco, California, for April 1, 1918.

State of California, County of San Francisco—ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared James W. Mullen, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor and manager of the "Labor Clarion," and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—San Francisco Labor Council, Sixteenth and Capp streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Editor—James W. Mullen, Sixteenth and Capp streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Managing Editor—James W. Mullen, Sixteenth and Capp streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Business Manager—James W. Mullen, Sixteenth and Capp streets, San Francisco, Cal.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) San Francisco Labor Council, John A. O'Connell, Secretary, Sixteenth and Capp streets, San Francisco, Cal.; Daniel P. Haggerty, President, Sixteenth and Capp streets, San Francisco, Cal.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

JAMES W. MULLEN.

(Signature of Editor, Business Manager.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of March, 1918.

(Seal) JAS. W. DOHERTY.

Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

(My commission expires May 10, 1921.)

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.

ENGINEER VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

Secretary of War Baker has just reviewed with commendation the great work that has been done by the United States Engineering Army at the entrance port in France for our expeditionary forces. In the last six months these troops have transformed what was then an insignificant shipping point with facilities for only half a dozen vessels into a harbor that rivals the greatest American port.

Forty million dollars' worth of machinery and materials were placed in the hands of the American engineers. They dredged the shallow channel and made a deep waterway. The dredgings filled in the marshes. These were covered with miles of piers and warehouses. Now sixty steamers can load and discharge their cargoes simultaneously. The eastern end of General Pershing's bridge of ships is built.

The largest railroad yard in all France has made the war zone tributary to this port. Miles of switches and hundreds of train crews are busy handling the food and supplies for the boys at the front. Shops and roundhouses are ready to keep the rolling stock in good repair.

Many battalions of engineers were required to build this distributing center in so short a time. Carpenters, bridge builders, pile drivers, dredgers, dock helpers, structural steel workers, riggers, surveyors, machinists, concrete workers, railroad operators, trackmen, cooks, and general utility men all helped to complete this military task.

This new harbor was planned and the improvements were all made by engineering soldiers. The engineers are the pioneers of the army. They make the way possible for the advance of the infantry and artillery. They are the skilled workmen of the army. The First Replacement Regiment of Engineers, stationed at Washington Barracks, D. C., trains men for the different organizations of the United States Engineers.

The personnel of units in the engineering army is similar to that of an industrial organization. Each man in the army applies his technical knowledge to solving military problems. A soldier can follow his chosen profession in the army as well as the man in the industrial world.

AMBULANCE DRIVERS JOIN UNION.

Every ambulance driver in the employ of the Board of Health of San Francisco is now a good union man and carries a card from the Chauffeurs' Union of this city.

These men filed their applications for membership in the Chauffeur's Union a week ago, were accepted, paid their initiation, and on Thursday night of this week were initiated into full membership in the organization.

It is said that at first there was opposition from the Health Officer when the ambulance drivers signified their intention of joining the union, but they stood upon their rights as American citizens, insisted that it was their privilege to become a part of the organized labor movement if they so desired, and, it is said, the opposition was withdrawn.

Within the week the Chauffeurs' Union expects that all drivers of buses in connection with the Municipal street railway system will be full-fledged members of the Chauffeurs' Union.

INDORSE WAGE SCALES.

The wage scale and working agreement of the Marine Gasoline Engineers' Union, calling for a reduction of one hour a day in the hours of labor, has been indorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council, which has also taken the same action on the proposed wage scale and working agreement of the Warehousemen's and Cereal Workers' Union calling for a minimum wage of fifty cents an hour.

3 BIG STORES

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We give and redeem American Trading Stamps.

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UNION MADE AND MADE HERE
First in Quality First in Style

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1126 Market
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**Conservation
in Cooking**

All good housewives use GAS whenever this commodity is available, but—

Do they use it properly, with a view to saving in gas consumption as well as avoiding waste of food in preparation?

Modern conditions call for modern methods. It is for the purpose of instruction in the proper use of GAS stoves and ranges that such demonstrations as that NOW IN PROGRESS in the ASSEMBLY HALL OF THE EMPORIUM ARE GIVEN.

We cordially call this demonstration to the attention of the public. All are invited, there's no charge whatever.

Gas is economical, clean, instantaneous, always available. It is in every way the up-to-date fuel.

If you are not already supplied, consult your dealer without delay,

AND

Don't forget to see the expert demonstrator at work.

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445 Sutter Street

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LET THE PEOPLE BE HEARD!

No legislature should have the right to impose upon the citizens of its own State—and incidentally upon those of other states—a law which would affect their daily habits or social customs without their **direct consent**. The entire history of sumptuary legislation, with its denial of the citizen's simplest rights, teaches this one lesson.

Shall California Ratify the Federal PROHIBITION Amendment or Not?

WHO SHALL DECIDE { THE LEGISLATURE? THE PEOPLE?

Not to the legislature have the people of California given authority to answer this question. Nor has the legislature had opportunity to inform itself **directly** of the general sentiment in this State as regards national prohibition.

True enough, several states have been made "Dry" by their legislatures, without direct authority from their citizens, and with results that call for no discussion here.

But, **and stick a pin in this**, there is a world of difference between a state itself going "Dry," and the entire country going "Dry." A state, any state, that goes dry of its own free will, may at any time thereafter, likewise of its own free will, go "Wet."

But once a state has voted "Yes" upon national prohibition—has voted to ratify the proposed Federal amendment—it can not reverse that vote. It can refuse to ratify that amendment as often as it may please to; but let it once **ratify it**, and that ends its voting upon that particular amendment.

Let us suppose that three-fourths of the states (the number required), or more, had voted to ratify this Federal amendment, and that after a longer or shorter period Prohibition had proved an **utter failure**—had made worse the conditions it was intended to better.

And let us suppose that it were then to be proposed, as it doubtless would be, to the states to vote to **wipe out** nation-wide prohibition, it having become, as said, a demonstrated failure.

And let us suppose California and 34 other states as good and true were to vote to wipe out of the Federal Constitution the "Dry" amendment, what then would be the result?

THIS: The votes of as many as **35 states** (your own included), the home of a **vast majority of the country's men and women**, wouldn't amount to shucks!

Why? Because—and do not overlook this—the combined votes of but one-fourth the total number of states—plus one other state—a **total of 13**—each of them still under the spell of prohibition promises, or unwilling to admit their error—could block the expressed will of the people of **35 states**!

Thus a **minority**—a small and wrong-headed minority—of the people of the country could force the **great majority** to endure conditions made many times worse by a law intended to better these conditions.

The tail would wag the dog, and the dog would have to put up with it!

Yes, National Prohibition—if written into the Constitution by ratification of the amendment now before the country—**IS** a far different proposition than mere state prohibition.

If three-fourths of the states wish to have prohibition written into the National Constitution, well and good; but seeing that once it were made thus the law of the land only a **miracle** could unmake it, should not the **PEOPLE** whose daily habits it would restrict, rather than members of the legislature, however well intentioned, be given opportunity, **at the polls**, to vote upon it?

If the people of California have the right, as in good truth they have, to vote directly upon an amendment to the Constitution of **their own State**, why, then, should they not have the right to vote upon an amendment to the **National Constitution**? They are affected no less by the National Constitution, **in all its parts**, than by the Constitution of their own State.

In Ohio (which State has, as has your own, the Initiative and Referendum), a movement is **now** under way to have recognized this fundamental right of its citizens.

Why, then, should not the people of California have this right—the right to the

FINAL SAY-SO

upon ANY proposed amendment to the National Constitution?

It is up to You! Exercise your rights under the Initiative and Referendum. Get busy at once. Take the matter up at the very next meeting of your Union, Lodge or Club—or sooner—and have appointed a **LIVE COMMITTEE** to obtain signatures to the necessary petition.

GET STARTED!

Demand in your petition that the people shall have the **Final Say-so** as regards the ratification or rejection of **ALL** amendments, of whatever kind, to the Federal Constitution.

LET THE PEOPLE RULE!

(Advertisement by Labor's Emergency Liberty League, Washington, D. C.)

Typographical Topics

The regular meeting of the union for March, held last Sunday, brought out the usual attendance. The fact that the clock was moved forward one hour on that particular Sunday morning didn't fool very many of our members, most of the regular attendants showing up promptly. The meeting was called to order at 1:15 o'clock and adjourned at 2:40. The secretary reported 36 traveling cards deposited, 21 issued and 5 deaths for the month. One application for membership was received and two new members, L. L. Murch and Alfred Kennedy (apprentice) were initiated. The executive committee suggested and the union authorized the purchase of \$1000 in bonds of the third Liberty loan issue. Authorization was also given the secretary-treasurer to create a revolving fund for the purchase and sale of thrift stamps. Any member of the organization can now be supplied with these stamps, in any amount desired, at the secretary's office. The executive committee was authorized to renew the lease with the Crocker Estate Company for sufficient space for the union's needs on the seventh floor of the Underwood Building. After a brief discussion, the meeting unanimously decided to take a half-page advertisement in the souvenir to be issued by Scranton Typographical Union in commemoration of the sixty-fourth convention of the I. T. U. to be held in that city next August. An encouraging report was received from those in charge of the negotiations for a war bonus in the commercial shops. The Newspaper Scale Committee also submitted a report of its activities during the month. The report contained the information that while the scale was still held up by the International Arbitration Board, efforts to settle the matter locally were still being made. A special committee was appointed, consisting of Carroll B. Crawford, J. J. Neely and Secretary Michelson, to examine the membership records and ascertain if any one now in the local union has a record of fifty years as a union man. It is thought that one or two men may be found and, if so, it is proposed to celebrate the event at the May meeting of the organization.

John W. Clark, for thirty-eight years an employee of the Government Printing Office at Washington, was a visitor at headquarters this week. Mr. Clark expressed his determination to return to California and take up permanent residence.

Recent additions to No. 21's roll of honor include Robert L. Carr, "Chronicle" chapel; Carl H. Fox, Marcus Brower Company; Alexander R. Held, Francis-Valentine Company, and John C. Langry (apprentice), "Bulletin" chapel. The roll now contains the names of 42 journeymen and 17 apprentices. In addition to that number three members have been discharged because of physical disabilities and there have been two deaths.

Former President James M. Lynch has been reappointed a member of the New York State Industrial Commission by Governor Whitman. As a member of the commission Mr. Lynch will continue to perform the duties of State Labor Commissioner.

Julian George Chaudet ("Earthquake Bill"), son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Chaudet, died Sunday, March 31, 1918, at Mary's Help Hospital, this city, following an operation for the removal of his adenoids and tonsils, which caused severe hemorrhages. Funeral services were held from

WM. C. FIDGE JOHN J. MADDEN JAS. H. REILLY

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MEMBER OF S. F. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 21

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 84 East. R. H. Buck, Business Agent.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers No. 134—Victor Jallen, secretary, 2803 Geary.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet first and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30; other Mondays in evening at 1065 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East. Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1245 Market.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 3d Monday, Eureka Hall, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 742 Pacific Building.
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Packers—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary; 1114 Mission.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Jitney Bus Operators No. 399—R. H. Buck, Business Agent, 56 Stuart.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1256 Market.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Letter Carriers—Meet first Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stage Employees—68 Haight.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.
Tahors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 535 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Travellers' Goods and Novelty Workers—Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.
Typographical No. 41—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet on call, 3587 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 61 Haight.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 8:30 p. m.; other Wednesdays 2:30 p. m., at headquarters, 828 Mission.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Watchmen No. 15,689—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 3 p. m., Labor Temple. O. S. Curry, secretary; 1437 Polk.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—812-14 Angle Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

the family residence, 1117 Seventy-third avenue, Oakland, on Wednesday afternoon, April 3d, being conducted by the Rev. Father Leonard of St. Elizabeth Church, Fruitvale Parish, Alameda County, and interment was at Evergreen Cemetery. The pallbearers were furnished by the Boy Scouts, Troop 14, Oakland. They were led by Harry Boyle, the bearers being Leonard Bonnington, Victor Scott, Bert Smith and Desmond Bonnington. The funeral cortege was preceded by the Lockwood School Band, for which young Chaudet was studying to become a member, and was led by John Smith. Mr. C. H. Greenman, principal, headed the corps of teachers of Lockwood Grammar School, who, with several hundred school children, attended the services. The floral offerings were most beautiful and abundant, the most notable piece being a floral baseball, sent by Frank Humbert and Elwood ("Speed") Martin, famous pitcher of the Oakland Baseball Club, neighbors and chums of little Julie. Julian George Chaudet, better known as "Earthquake Bill," was frightened into the world twelve years ago in the shadow of the Twin Peaks, where his parents lived at that time. His career, though short, had been a battle for life almost from the date of his birth. After the San Francisco disaster, with their little child, Mr. and Mrs. Chaudet traveled across the country, stopping at Kansas City, St. Louis, Louisville, New Orleans, Mobile and New York, and "Earthquake Bill" became quite as well known as his father. Many acquaintances throughout the country will grieve with the parents at the passing of little Bill. The boy had struggled to live since June, 1912, when he was severely burned. The recent operation was performed in the hope that his health might be preserved. It was not to be.

MACHINISTS PLAN ELECTION.

A special meeting of the Machinists' Union will be held next Wednesday evening at headquarters for the purpose of electing an assistant to James T. Bailey, financial secretary. The candidates for the office are: Charles Blackmer, J. M. Funnanz and T. W. Howard.

At every meeting this month the polls will be open for balloting for officers for the Grand Lodge of the International Association of Machinists. Members have been notified by mail to attend meetings and cast their ballots.

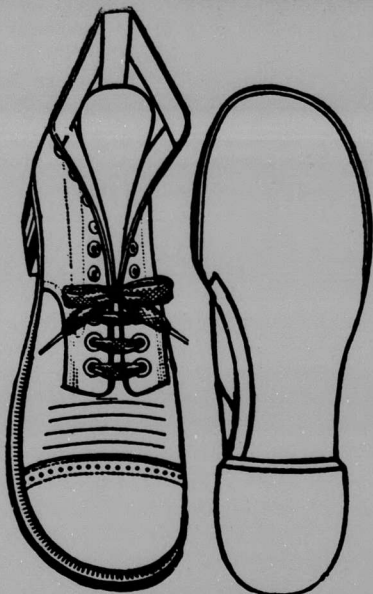
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ANOTHER IRON TRADES COUNCIL.

The San Francisco Iron Trades Council has been unofficially advised that the Oakland trade unionists are agitating for a separate Iron Trades Council which shall have sole jurisdiction over Alameda County.

The San Francisco Iron Trades Council has jurisdiction over all the bay counties and has always negotiated wage scales and working agreements, simultaneously, for all the metal trades unions of all the bay counties, with the result that the unions affiliated with this Council, including those of Alameda county, since September 15, 1918, have received 41 per cent increase in wages.

It is understood that some of the labor men of Oakland feel that the shipbuilding industry of that city has increased to such an extent within the past year that Oakland should have its own Iron Trades Council. They also want to be able to act independently of the San Francisco organized labor movement.

STEVEDORES PLAN PICNIC.

The Riggers' and Stevedores' Union is arranging for its annual picnic to be held at Shellmound Park on Sunday, April 21st. The committee in charge is planning an interesting program of athletic games, sports and races, for which valuable trophies will be awarded the winners in the various events. There will also be music and dancing, with plenty of "good eats."

The union is now displaying a service flag at headquarters with 107 stars, which will shortly be augmented by 100 more stars, as that number of members will soon be called to the colors.

Secretary McNulty reports business greatly improved during the past week and that very few members of the union are at present unemployed.

CLERKS PLAN OUTING.

An outing and general good time is being planned by Retail Clerks' Union No. 432, and Retail Shoe Clerks' Union No. 410, for July 4th at Neptune Beach. The committee on arrangements is composed of the following: Harry Silver, Ernest Solomon, R. H. Cunningham, J. C. Tretheway, J. R. Lockhead and J. P. Griffin.

BARBERS BUY LIBERTY BONDS.

The Barbers' Union of San Francisco this week voted to purchase \$1,000 worth of the next issue of Liberty Bonds.

On one day during the past week five members of this union joined the colors, and the next draft will take fifty more members of the union, making a total of close to five hundred members of the Barbers' Union who have joined the colors since the United States entered the war.

The union adopted resolutions opposing the granting of a franchise to the United Railroads to operate a car line on Army street.

The mass meeting in the interest of Tom Mooney, to be held at the Exposition Auditorium on Tuesday evening, April 16, was endorsed by the union, which pledged its support in making the meeting a success.

URGE WAR SAVINGS SOCIETIES.

To assist the Government in financing the war to make the world safe for democracy, the San Francisco Labor Council has adopted resolutions urging each and every affiliated union to organize a War Savings Stamp Society, the members of which will pledge themselves to regularly purchase war savings stamps and do all within their power to get their friends to do likewise.

The purchase of war savings stamps will not only place needed money at the disposal of the Government, but is also a splendid investment for the working people, who will get good interest on their money and will acquire the habit of saving.

The war savings stamps may be purchased at the headquarters of many unions, any bank, at the main postoffice and sub offices, in any department store and from letter carriers.

SAILORS ALL EMPLOYED.

That practically all members of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific are at present employed, with the result that there are few members of the union left in the city to attend the weekly meetings of the organization, is the report made by Secretary Tennison.

TEAMSTERS FIRM IN DEMANDS.

Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 85 will stand firm in its demands for an increase in wages of fifty cents a day and reduction of one hour a day in the hours of labor, according to officers of that union.

While it is true that Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 85 last year negotiated a working agreement and wage scale to remain in effect for a period of three years, officers of the union say that the cost of living has so greatly increased since that time that the teamsters are unable to maintain their standard of living at the present wage.

It is to meet the increased cost of living that Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 85, a week ago, through the officers of the union, requested an increase of fifty cents a day. The employers, collectively, took the position that while the demands of their employees were just, that owing to the increased cost of horse feed, etc., they are not in a position to pay the increased wage.

The employers did say, however—at least some of them—that if a way could be found to get the business men and the public to shoulder a portion of the proposed increase in wages of teamsters, it might be possible to grant the desired increase in pay.

When the officers reported back to the membership of Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 85 the attitude of the employers, the union unanimously decided to stand firm in their original demands for an increase in pay of fifty cents a day, the same to become effective on May 1, 1918.

Meantime the officers of the union are in frequent conference with employers in the hope that a peaceful solution of the problem may be reached prior to May 1st.

WANT MORE MUNICIPAL MUSIC.

Believing that the citizens of San Francisco have demonstrated their appreciation of the band concerts in the public parks, the organ recitals and the popular concerts in the Exposition Auditorium during the past year, the San Francisco Labor Council has adopted resolutions, by a unanimous vote, urging an increased appropriation for municipal music for the coming fiscal year.

The Labor Council also authorized the officers of the Council to appear before the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors in behalf of the proposed increased appropriation for municipal music.

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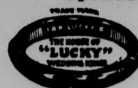
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